which neither this Legislature, nor the Legislature of any other State, can rightfully interfere.

Resolved, That the adoption and prosecution of mea onres by individuals residing within one State, with the arowed design of overthrowing the institutions of ano ther State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pamphlets or papers, within that State against the de clared will of the same, is a disregard of that comity, and mutual respect, which should ever be cultivated among the States.

Resolved, That Congress angle not to interdict the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, or the Territories of

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by which all memorials relating to the abolition of slavery, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to lie upon the table, without any further action thereon, was not an infringement of the Right of Petition.

Resulted, That the immediate abolition of Slavery, by whatever means effected, without expatriation of the slaves, would be productive of calamities, moral and political, such as should be deprecated by every friend of

Extract from Henry Clay's Biography, by Geo. Prentice "Another reason for Mr. Clay's preference of Mr. Adams has always struck us with peculiar force. Mr. C. had been laboring, during the best years of his life, to establish the systems of Internal Improvement and Ame rican industry; and now he had just succeeded in placing them both upon firm foundations. It was his doty his wish to guard them. How was this to be done It was his duty and Not by the elevation of a man to the Chief Magistracy, who would wield against them the whole vast power of his office. Mr. Clay believed Mr Adams to be a friend to these systems; and knew that, from his local situation in the country, he would be under the necessity of sup-porting them. On the other hand, he believed Mr Craw ford and Gen Jackson to be enemies to those systems; and knew that, from their local situations, they would be

forced to oppose them."
It is the best way to find out the truth by referring to the published Biography of Public men, written by their best friends. In the above extract from Mr. Clay's life we have proof positive of Mr Clay's intimate connec-tion with the Northern Tariff party. He is here exhibit-ed as siding to elect Mr. Adams, because the success of Gen. Jackson would crush the Tariff and American System, the two daring objects of his partiality.

t the State Rights voters of this District, remember that Kentucky, Mr. Clay's own State, is a Tariff State; it is not a cotton growing State, and that Mr. Clay's elevation to the Presidency will be hailed by the Tariff Party in the Union as a triumph over State Rights The high duties exacted by Northern capidity, will again make the cotton planters of the South "their hewers of wood and carriers of water."

And after Mr. Clay is elected President, it behooves every Southern man to ask himself, what will be the next step. The first step will be to turn out all, yes! officers of the Government, who are the friends of Mr. Van Buren. Yes! The charge is, they are all corrupt, and they will all have to pack. The Whigs you know, do not seek office Oh, no! not they! They only wish (for the good of the people) to turn out the Democrats, and put themselves in. This is not seeking office! Oh, no! Clay does not wish to get in (and pocket the \$25,000 per annum!) He only wishes to get Mr. Van Buren out! But who will be Mr. Clay's Cabinet? - his chief officers?

No doubt he will settle his Cabinet from his leading friends. And who are they? Let every Southern man see who they are, and beware in time, before he sells his liberties, and aids by his own vote, in placing himself valuntarily under subjection to Northern, Federal, Tanff, Abolition! bondage
One of Mr Clay's first, best, most powerful friends.

Dagiel Webster, of Massachusetts; a Federalist, a Tariff man, an Abolitionist! Will not this man be one of Mr. Clay's Cabinet? Will he not be Secretary of State? Another of Mr Clay's most powerful ancient friends,

is John Q. Adams, the great Abalities agreated in Congress; the representative of Federalists, Tariff men, and Abolitioniets, in the old Federal State of Massachusetts. Can Mr. Clay refuse this man a place in his cabinet? Another of Mr. Clay's most efficient coadjutors in the war he has carried on against the Democracy, is Nicho las Biddle (without whose Bank operations, the Clay Whig party would have been long long ago, dissolved and dismembered.) Will not this Federal Tar ff, Bank King, be Mr. Clay's first choice, as Secretary of the

Whether Judge White and Gen Harrison, are of im portance enough to suspect that either of them will be called to office in the cabinet of Mr. Clay it is unneces sary to enquire. But of this, we are well assured, that (with the exception of William C Rives) Mr Clay well have no prominent friends in the South, who can pretend to set up their claims to office against the high Federal leaders of the North, whose names we have just given. But, Mr Clay's calinet being made up, let us look a little further, and er quire, who will have the best pros pect of directing public affairs?

Will the planting interests of the South, or the Tariff interests of the North, be the more favored objects of the Government, (if Mr Clay is made President?) Surely, no one can hesitate for a moment in the belief, that the whole complexion of the Whig party; every feature of its politics; every political trait of its restless, ambitious leaders, shows that if they succeed, the South will luse all control in the Government. The ruling power will "roll back to the North," in Mr. Noah's language, and the couth may bid adieu to the control, which its vas producing resources entitle it to in the Government. On the other hand, we have a President, whose chief,

sole chance of success depends on his continuing the consistent, steady friend of the South and its peculiar institutions. He stands pledged, by letters and documents, first, against any U. S. Bank; secondly, against Congress, interfering with slavery in the District of Columbia; thirdly, in his messages, to the reduction of the revenue to the necessary wants of the Government; and lastly, against Internal Improvements by the Gene ral Government. Mr. Clay and his party are not committed on these all-

important questions to the Southern States. His party North, is Daniel Webster's party, friendly to a Tariff protection, friendly to Internal Improvements by the General Government, friendly to a National Bank, and above all, one of the chief leaders of that party, John Q Adams, has been the leader of the Abolition Can any Southern man prefer Mr Clay's party to Mr. Van Buren's .- Fayetterille North Carolinian. MORALS OF WHIGGERY.

When the President was in the city of New York, the Federal presses affected to point to some member of Congress who attended him at the play, and to whom the whole audience directed their derision, as coming within the ridicule of the auction scene of the School for Scandal, in which the portraits of members of Parlia-ment were bid off. We knew that the whole story was a fabrication, like that of the American about the reli gious observances, on which the President attended on being turned into a sort of theatrical riot. We challenged the New York Editors to specify the name of a solitary member of Congress who had been seduced from fidelity to his constituents by the pa tronage of the Administration We retorted on the Federal journalists, and gave the names of a multitude of members who at successive Congresses had received accommodations from the Bank, and had immediately thereafter abandoned the constituents electing them we recurred to the remarkable fact that every Congress during Gen. Jackson's and the present Administration ne in with errong Democratic majorities against the Federal Bank party, and all had closed with rities sgainst the Administration, which it has been con-stantly pretended corrupted Congress with the Executive patronage; and we pointed to the pal, able cause of the defection exhibited in Mr. Tyler's report, of near a million of Bank accommodation divided among forty or fitty of the members of each Congress. The New York Editors could not specify, however,

under all this provocation, the luckless wight of Fede ralism who had been bought over by the President, and at whom the finger of scorn was pointed during the iction sale of the Parliamentary portraits They all mute. But the New Orleans American has answerfor them. In reply to ue, he aska:
"Who seduced Mullury of Virginia from his duty to

This interrugatory reached us just at the moment when the National Intelligencer displayed the great dinner given by "THE WHIGS OF NANSEMOND COUNTY. VIRGINIA, TO HON FRANCIS MALLORY" casion, Mr Mallory's political course was thus comme-

"The Hon. Francis Mallory: His career in the councils of the Union, though brief, was alike creditable to himself and useful to his country. The ability, inde-pendence, and manly spirit he exhibited in the discharge his representative duties, and in endeavoring to rest the tendency of the Federal Government to Presidential rule, have warmly commended him to the admi-ration and confidence of the Whigs."

Messrs. Leigh, Wise, May, Patton, and others, who were invited to the dinner, paid him special honors in their letters. Mr. Wise honored him with a toast -And this is the seduced Whig, pointed out in the New Orleans American as a member corrupted by the Exe cutive patronage!

The American is excussble for the mistake. Mr Mallury again and again professed himself very favora-ble to the measures of the Administration: He declared his intention to vote for the Independent Treasury -This, however, he barely failed to do, and now his strong Democratic professions and practical Whiggery are fully

The late election shows that Mr. Mallory represented Democratic district. His Democratic professions, which the New Orleans American construed into proof of a purchased desertion of the Whigs, were intended to secure Democratic support. His practice, and his well understood predilections, made him the favorite of the Whigs, and we now see they honor him in defeat as much as if the double game had proved successful [Globa

Question and Answer .- why have we so small as amount of specie in circulation? Burke has answered the question 42 years ago. "Tell Mr. Pitt," said he, "if he consent to the issuing of one pound notes, he must never expect to see a guines egain."

THE HON. W. R. KING. This gentleman, who is an old and respectable mem-ber of the Democratic party, having been invited to a public dinner by a number of his friends in Mobile, made the following reply. It is deserving of perusal: [Sarannah Georgian

Gentlemen - I have the hourt to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of my fellow-citizens of Mobile, to partake of a public dinner at such time as may suit my convenience. I can but regret that my arrangements will necessarily tender my stav in Mobile so short, that I am compelled to decline their flattering invitation and to deprive myself of the pleasure of meeting them at the festive board. I cannot however, be insensible to this manifestation of the personal respect and politi-cal confidence of my Republican fellow-chizens. It is the only reward for public service, worth, with me, a moment's consideration: for, coming as it does from those distinguished for their intelligence and quaral worth in the control of worth, it carries with it the strongest evidence that I have been faithful to the principles of the Constitution, and with whatever ability I may possess, have honestly discharged the duties of the station in which, for the last twenty years, it has pleased my fellow citizens of Ala bama to place me. From early life, I have been identi-fied with the Republican party. My youthful energies were exerted in sustaining those principles for which Jefferson, Madison, and the purest and wisest of our country contended. With them, I was opposed to Alien and Sedition laws, then; I am equally opposed to gag laws, note I was, and ever have been, opposed to the latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. I believe with our Democratic Republican lathers, that the only security for the rights of the States was to be found in confining the action of the General Government to the powers expressly granted, and to such incidental

powers as were plainly and undeniably "necessary and proper," to carry the granted powers into effect. I am, and ever have been, a State Rights man: a strict constructionist I hunt up no vagrant power on which to bottom legislation, nor upon any supposed grounds of expediency, seek to extend the granted powers by implication. For a United States Bank, Internal Improvement, and a tariff for protection, I find no warrant in the Constitution: hence I disregard all arguments, drawn from real or imaginary advantages; adhere to that sacred instrument, and oppose them all; for experience has shown that every departure has been attended with serious evils, and on more than one occasion has threatened to shake the Government to its very foundations

On a strict adherence to the provisions ," the Constitution, must depend the security of our most vital interests, the preservation of our dearest rights. It is the only effectual shield against the unprincipled efforts of those who would with a demoniac spirit, involve us in all the horrors of a servile war, and drench our fair fields with blood-and should the day unfortunately ever arrive, when the powers of this Government shall be placed, and retained, in the hands of those who would create a corporation to strengthen the Executive arm, and con trol the institutions of the States; impose taxes to enrich one branch of industry at the expense of all the others, and deprive our cit zens of the freedom of speech : then will the days of this glorious and tree Republic be num bered To the present truly R-publican Administration I have given my most cordial support; and so long as it continues to administer the Government opon the principles set forth by Mr Van Buren, in his loaugural Address, I shall unhesitatingly do so

I tegret, gentlemen, that neither time nor the limits of will enable me to give at large my reasons for supporting that much abused and misrepresented independent Treasury plan. I know that untiring el forts have been and are making, to mislead the public mind on that subject; but I also know that it is undergoing a thorough examination by an independent and enlight ned people, and on their decision I rely with

Tender, gentlemen, to my Republican fellow-citizens my grateful acknowledgments for their distinguished ntion, and accept for yourselves, the assurance of my high respect and sincere regard Your tellow citizen

WM. R. KING To John B. Hogan, T. Sanford, W. R. Hallett, H. Manro, and others, Committee.

In the discussions of the Tariff, Internal Improvements. the Independent Tressury, and other topics in which we have indulged at various times, allusion has been made to the dangers of centralization. Let it be understood what is meant by this term.

We take it to be describle, as the condition of society is, in this country, to preserve as much power as possible in individual hands. If it be a good thing to enjoy liber-ty at all it is a better thing to enjoy it in the largest measure compatible with general salety. Whatever advan-tages there may be in freedom, they are certainly increased as that freedo n becomes perfect and secure .-Personal dignity, done-tic comfort, social order and hap piness, may be proved to be the inevitable results of a is to assist in many ways the advancement of society

The great nemy to enlarged freedom is the accumu lation of power, is the limiting it to one place, confining it to single hands, whether they be those of a go vernment or a class of men. It is quite too obvious for remark, that to invest one person with the whole power of the community is liable to abose, yet all the objections that apply to a procedure of this sort pertain in some degree to any centralization of authority. Power is sate only when it is distributed, when its exercise is divided among many, in other words, when it is broken South and South West. Whenever they do, commerce

The institutions of the United States, both Federal and State Governments, were organised in accordance with this thought. As much power as was thought consistent with due energy in the respective Governments was reserved either to the whole body of the people or to local administrations. Even that which was conferred was dispersed through different departments. adjusted as mutual checks. Nothing was granted to the national government, for instance, which was not necessary for all sufficient national existence. All else was jestously retained by the States. And so in the States themselves the institution of townships and coun ties, each in certain respects distinct and independen has divided public power, and rendered its use at all times effectual, yet at all times larmles.

There is such wisdom in this dectrine of division that

t becomes a duty to apply it in the most unlimited prac ticable extent. The advantages lent by it to the practical workings of the General Government are so apparent se to have forced a conviction simpst universal. All men begin to confess the canger of expanding the Federal powers—the necessity of confining their action, of nar-rowing, as far as leasible, the sphere of their operation. people of the U. S. were strictly one people, with one Constitution, one destiny, which is made a rallying by some, all the beauty and peculiar force manifested the structure of their Government would be lost vitality would not be sapped, but it would grow into monetrous and despotic vigor, becoming a huge giant of Government, crushing every smaller sovereignly with equal case and indifference. Yet the principle of federaon intelligently viewed is susceptible of the widest an-Whilst it admits of strength in the head, it gives life and freedom to the members; its centre may be point whilst its circumference spans the world.

If the utility of dispersing political power has not been so generally recognised in State Constitutions, it is not because it is less necessary. A more important mat-ter cannot be well conceived than restricting power as for as possible, in the first place, to local magistrates or officers, and in the second place, to individuals. large the authorities of counties and towns, and to ex pand the sphere of individual action, should be a lead ng object in State legislation. There has scarcely been a more fruitful source of evil, than the concentration of many functions in one agent, or, in other words the conferring a vast political jurisdiction on a Central It withers the jublic spirit of a people by diminishing their interest in, and, of course, their attachment to, their institutions Local duties, duties imposed by local relations, are to them daily recurring remembrances of their privileges and rights They create a perpetual attention to public concerns. they k-epalive parriotic vigilance, they infuse into men the sonse of dignity and worth, and either train the citizen to acuteness and sagacity in estimating public measures, or fit him for personal exertion on a larger field. Besides, the action of a great central power is perpetu ally attended by injustice. Where the interests to be affected are scattered over a wide space, it is difficult to adjudicate among conflicting claims without the commission of gross wrongs. An equality of administration becomes impossible, one part of the country is sacrificed to another, and unings burdens are every where mposed for objects either impracticable or wicked -Local jealousies, fostered by avarice, excite bitter and unrelenting strife, and political contests, which should be the conflict of great principles, degenerate into mean and miserable struggles for spoils. Public bodies are besieged by innumerous armies clamoring for lavors schemers of every hue, crazy projectors, office seekers. contemptible to the last degree, and speculators not a whit better, cluster around them, and then such a scene of wicked solicitation and bargaining ensues, that good men shrink from the sight Every legislature of the Union could illustrate practically what is here uttered in general remarks. Instances of rank corruption, of the foulest plannings, and the basest compliances, migh be gathered in abudance-all springing from the abuse which is inevitable of the enormous discretion that it has been our policy to commit to a single instrument none of this, if that discretion was par-There could be celled among separated administrations Both the corruption it engenders, and the patronage it confers would cease, together with the strong tendency to despotism which is its inseperable attendant. - N. Y. E. Post.

Extract from a Speech of R Barnicell Rhett, to his Constituen's on the Salt Ketcher river, at a dinner given on

the 4th day of July. 1839 "Within the last two years, under the auspices of the remarkable man who presides over the destinies of the confederacy, with a grace and dignity worthy his exalted station, they have undoubtedly, in all the great questions which have arisen, been true to the principles of the Republican party; and it were base ingratitude, not to acknowledg noble stand they have taken through out all the Northern States, in defence of our peculiar. institutions. In the messages of the President of the U. S ; in the address of the Democratic members of Con-

and in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the state of the finances, I have seen every thing to approve; and the records of Congress will show, whether I have given to the Administration a cold and re Frankly, freely, cordially, in the van uctant support have sustained with all my abilities almost every lead ing measure it has proposed."

"But let us turn our faces from so dark a prospect -We will rely on the Union of the South, and will sum mon every true heart within her borders to the rescue will rely on the Democratic party of the North and will place ourselves on their principles, and by their potency, demand their aid. In the last resert, when all others fail, mournfully, I trust, firmly we will rely upor ourselves to work out our deliverance from the bondage of unjust and unconstitutional taxation, under which we have toiled and staggered since the first day of the con federacy.'

OPPOSITION TACTICS-VERY UNPAIR. The National Intelligencer, of the 18in inst, endorses entiments contained in the Baltimore Chronicle, which trumpets the popularity of Mr Clay in the South. The

Chronicle says:
The Charleston Courier publishes that portion of the address of the Whig Central Committee of Virginia which refers to Mr. Clay, and appends to it, through correspondent, the following remarks:

"The voice of Virginia is the voice of the South. Look at the spontaneous outbreakings of popular feeling on the Fourth! Van Buren has had his turn. Rotation in office, and a term of years for the Presidency—the De nocratic rule laid down by Jackson and Van Buren The country has called for Clay in its time of trouble it now seeks to honor him in its day of prosperity. The nation seeks to reward its oldest servant, who has work ed most and longest without day."

The Charleston Courier has, more than once, declared its preference for Mr Van Buren. It has no feeling in common with Mr. Clay, and has said to. And more over, it especially declared the day after the above apseared, that it did not agree with the sentiments of its "Whig" Correspondents. The Courier is liberal enough to signify the effusions of individuals holding antagonist principles-but most assuredly is not responsible for the ppinions disseminated by these correspondents. In this articular case, indeed, the editor of the Courier invited his Democratic friends to enter the controversial areas nd grasp the "Democratic spear" and battle with his Whig" correspondents-stating that he had often done so himself, and eschewed their sentiments. Is this fair

THE COTTON CIRCULAR. We publish, in another portion of this day's paper, a ircular addressed to the "Cotten Planters, Merchants, Factors, &c.," of the South and South West, put forth at the city of New York, July 5th, and signed by four tren Southern gentlemen, some of whom are highly dis tinguished, and all of great respectability.

The paper is able and ingenious; but we are not quite

sure, that it is not sophistical in its reasonings. At all events, in these latter days of moonshine, glory and superlative humbing, we are induced to look upon every ew made scheme with the eye, somewhat of suspicion and certainly of close scrutiny.

The last five years of Southern History is so fraught

with speculatione, as truly to present a frightful picture to the honest and straightforward mind; and the pretiminary meetings, and the ofter conventions, and the ong winded electionecring speeches, made in those meetings and conventions, have so nearly resulted in smoke, that projects now emanating even from gentle-men in whose wisdom and experience we repose high confidence, are naturally subjected to doubts and misgivings. The sale object of these combined movements seems

to have been, to control and wield the stap'e commodity of the South, which, in the language of the Circular, has passed from the condition of a mere article of commerce, to the performance of the mighty function of be ing in a great degree the regulator of the exchanges, and the clandard of value of our country." But, we cannot adout the argument held in the presuble of the Circular, that from the immerse production of this staple it has passed beyond the reach and capacity of ourginerchants - beyond "the influence of the ordinary laws of trade." This argument wears the semblance of plausibility, but is not bettemed on common sense. "The cotton crop," when "not exceeding 500 000 bales," was considered as "an article of barter and exchange," which might perhaps be left with safety to the management of the merchant; but now, so unwieldly is the amount of the great staple of Southern industry," that the mer chant cannot handle it; the Banks must take hold -This awakens our suspicion We have never yet seen any subject of commerce too bulky to be managed by the enterprising American merchanis; theirs is no mean ambition - no contract d view - no shallow intelligence; as a class of men, we look upon them as entirely compotent to the wise and judicious management of what ever belongs to commerce, merchandize, or barter and exchange: whatever may be its size, magnitude, or imremoval of the restraints imposed upon the free actions portance. Besides, upon what principle of equity, could of men. To lessen the number of these restraints, then, so unwarrantible an interference with the legitimate business of the merchant, he justified on the part of the Banks? Never has the commerce of the country progressed with so much occuracy, and been so prosperous. is when each department was confined strictly, to its own appropriate sphere of operation; the planter to growing the aple; the merchant to Luying the same, and selling his goods, and the Banks to purchasing the exchange drawn by the Southern merchant on the Northern factor. We see no good reason why the banks, by a combination of pow and die : and the merchant's compting toom will become a " deserted castle," The banks, it is propored, shall issue Post Notes with which to purchase the otton of the country, and when it is shipped, the bills of lading, and policy of insurance, are to be assigned over to the banks. What, then, will be the result in case a general failure of the banks? The cotton has gone to Eupe; the planter's pockets are full of post notes; the mer chant and mechanic are crowded with them-the whole country is fleeded with these mammoth shinplasters, and another awful crisis, worse than an Eastern Sirocco, will pass over the land. This proposition looks much, very much, like "entrenching" the staple commodity of the South, "behind the guard of a speculative monopoly We may be mistaken, and are fully open to conviction Our limits confine us for the present to what we have written above, and we will close in the language of the Circular, by inviting "a condid examination of the whole It is proposed that a Convention shall be held at Ma-

con, Georgia, on the 22d of October next, for the purpose of considering this subject, both in detail and extenso. We hope Florida will send Delegates.

[ Tallahasses Star. THE BANK OF ENGLAND -Considerable excitement and alarm having been created in the English commer cial world, by an announcement in the Bankers' Circular and many of the London newspapers, that the Bank of England had refused to discount for joint stock banks and corn and cotton speculators, Mr Atwood took occasion in the House of Commons on the oth instant to refer to the subject, with a view of ascertaining whether the statement in question was true. Sir J R. Reid, Governor of the Bank of England, promptly disclaimed, on behalf of that institution, all intention to impose any such restriction. This disavowsl which, from the high character of the individual making it, may be received with implicit confidence, puts at rest all fears that any invidious distinction will be made by the Bank of England as regards bills of exchange connected with these important commodities.

The course pursued by the Bank of England in con tracting its discounts, and augmenting its rate of inteest, should in our opinion be referred to the suggestions of a wary policy, onmixed with hostility toward any particular branch of trade.

During the same debate Sir John Reid, in referring to the gloomy condition of monetary affairs, said: "It was his firm conviction and belief, that the pre

sent difficulty was a passing cloud, and that this cloud which overhung them had not been produced by any action of the Bank, but by nothing more nor less than by the balance of trade being against them. He knew s a merchant, that the trade of the country was im proving; he knew, also, that as the exports took place their money would be returned; and he had no doubt -no more anxiety-about seeing every thing rectified than he had of seeing the sun rise to merrow morning [N. Y. Times.

No RUN ON THE BANKS -The article which we yes erday republished under this title from the Globe, may be regarded as expressing the views of the entire Demo cratic party. That party which, by a natural instinct, ocludes the less effluent and more laborious portions of the comminnity, has nothing to gain by the destruction of credit and the suspension of specie payments. It be lieves that, however vitiated may be the currency with which our Banks furnish us, it is better, infinitely better, than the shin plaster circulation which would now be its substitute. The men who were chested of their hard won earnings by the paper mongers of two years ago, by these who are now in the Penitentiary, and those who yet linger in the softer embraces of the Law, have a full recol ection of the machinery by which the fraud was effected They do not wish to see our city corporation, and every pawnbroking huckster whom its example could seduce becoming again a manufacturer of spurious money. No, no: our Banks require regulating, but not such re gulating as this Like the fox in the fable, the flies have sucked us till we are used to them: it would be no cha rity to turn us over to another set - Pennsylvanian

BANKS IN SOUTH AMERICA .- The Washington Globe rives the following as the chief provisions of a charter blained from the Republic of Ecuador, by a citizen of the U S., for a bank, the principal branch of which is to be

established at Guyaquil:

The bank to be one of discount and deposite. The capital, \$500 000, to be paid in coin of the Republic, and to remain constantly in the bank.

The bank may issue bills, payable in specie at sight to twice the amount of capital. No bill to be issued for less than \$10; under penalty of forfeiting the charter.— These bills shall not be held as legal tender, in payment of debts The Government may receive them in payment of duties, but will not compel its creditors to receive them.

The Bank shall lend to no indvidual, at one time more than ten thousand dollars. It shall hold no property other than the banking house. It shall not be concerned directly or indirectly, in any gress; in the great measure of an Independent Treasury, commercial transactions, other than the purchese of bills

of exchange, foreign and domestic, under penalty of [ forfeiting its charter. The Bank may demand 9 per cent, interest upon its

loans, and not more. No officer or director of the Bank shall borrow from it more than five thousand dollars at any one time. The charter shall continue for ten years, revocable at the pleasure of the Government. The Bank shall receive in deposite all funds of the Government, and pay them out free of charge - 16.

The editor of the National Intelligencer forgets that the President and the members of the Cabinet who are with or near him, discharge their official duties as effec-tually where they are, as if they were in Washington! The President's attention to every Government function is just as incresant at Saratoga as it could be any where: not the minutest public concern is neglected. The mails furnish the President with all requiring his attention here; and as it regards the foreign relations, the Chief Magistrate is in more immediate contiguity such as require his most anxious care in New York, than he would be here. We doubt not that the great objects of Mr Poinsett's Department will be better serv ed by him in going to Buffalo in person, and negociating the emigration of the Indians, than if he had renewed his efforts by agents. It is probable Mr. Forsyth will Congrese be as well informed of the state of the Maine boundary, and of public opinion in Maine, by his visit to the scene of controversy, as if he had stayed the year round among his books and papers; and Mr. Paulding may look after the interests of the navy as well in the harbor of New York as in the Potomac canal - Globe, In the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last, there

was published an article from the St. Louis Republican, perity and grandeur, which it appeared impossible for taining an extract from a letter written on the 10th of July last at Fort Snelling, giving an account of two conflicts on the St. Croix and above the Falls of St. conflicts on the St. Croix and above the Falls of St what good did it call us? the misfortune of to day wills Anthony, between the Shoux and Chippewas, in which that our situation should be quite different. The past a number of the latter were killed.

A letter of the same date, written at St. Peter's by the Indian Agent, has been received at the office of In dian Affairs, which does not mention the above engagements. It is infegred, therefore, that there must be some mistake about the matter, as it would have been the duty of the Agent to communicate the unfortunate occur rences referred to, especially as he has charge of the inerests of the Sioux. There was such a report no doubt, but the hope is entertained that it was groundless .- Ib

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION AT SCHENECTABY -- We have been tayored with the following extract from a let-ter, dated Schenectady, Aug. 1.

Yesterday was a proud day for the Democracy of this were made, and a committee appointed to receive him.

About 12 o'cleck the President arrived from Albany, and was met two miles from the city by two military companies and a large cavalcade of citizens on horses length, passed through State, Church and Union streets old College, where he was addressed, in behalf of the titizens, by Judge Jones in a very appropriate, elo formed and escorted him to the mansion of Senator ported. Page, with whom he dined in company with several friends. In the evening an elegant lever was given by Mrs. Page, which was very numerously attended by the ward in giving their approbation and lending their smiles to enhance the pleasures, and enliven the enjoyments of ment. such occasions.

This was emphatically a reception by the people -The farmers in the vicinity, although in the midst of having and harvesting, when made acquainted with the want of courtesy exhibited by the city council, cheerful ly laid down their scythes and sickles and readily came forward to join in the cavalcade and reception. Among this class, which a Whig editor tauntingly denominates the "Huge Pawe," I could not but notice the large number coming in from the o'd Democratic town of Duanesburg, anxious to pay their respects to the man. whose Administration has been so eminently calculated opened the door to shameful conduct, and to vices which to promote the interests and prosperity of this most va-

lumble portion of our citizens One circumstance shows most forcibly the extent to econying stations which render such courtesies a matter As the procession passed the mansion of the Chief Magistrate of a generous and hospitable city, it presented the forbidding aspect of a prison. No one ings which a civil zed enciety can wish.

Could envy the konorable Mayor his feelings, when peep.

Extract from the correspondence of the ing through the crevious of his cell, he viewed the long cavalcade passing his door and the enthusiastic reception given to the President without his aid feanoot, howgeneral on the part of the Whigs. Many of them were government open in their censure of the course pursued by the Mayor and Common Council, and, rising above petty feeling of party, heartily joined in extending the hospitalities of the city to their distinguished guest - Pennsylvanian

(From the Rochester Daily Advertiser ) Canaba - Outroges at Cobourgh - We learn from pas sengers by the Hamilton of last evening, that several persons from this side, were captured at Cobourgh, a few days since, completely armed for some desperate prize. One of the number revealed the plot, which was o murder the more prominent of the Royalists. Among the prisoners is said to be S P. Hart, editor of the Lew iston Telegraph. The revelation of the plot caused quite a sensation at Cobourgh. There were said to be many more engaged in the same enterprise, who were yet at large in the Province. Premeditated assassination, whatever may be the pretext, will find few apolo gists in any civilized country.

Liberation of the Windmill Prisoners - We are much obliged to the writer of the following communication, for his polite attention and acceptable favor :

"KINGSTON, (U C) July 30, 1839. "Dear Sir-You will on the reception of this, be in formed of the liberation, and free pardon of the prisoners taken at Windmill, last fall; nine are Americans and two Frenchmen; their names and places of residence are given below. They leave this morning, by the steamboat Express, at the expense of the British government. Oliver Lawton, Auburn; Samuel Livingston, Lisbon; Edgar Rogers, Watertown; John M. Jones, Philadelco : Gaines Powers, Dexier: John Graves Grand Island, Vt ; David Delafield, Oswego; Levi Chap man, Morristown; Trumen Chipman, do.; Baptist Raza, Montreal; Elonzo Mayott, Rosseau, St. Lawrence co. "It is generally admitted here by those in authority that all of the prisoners at the Fet, numbering about 70, will the frontier.'

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES -We learn that the Bank of the U.S. has declined receiving the deposites of all brokers. An extraordinary move this, and cal culated to be attended by no very agreeable consequences. We may mention that since the establishment of branch of the U. S. Bank in New York, the notes of the institution have been kept at par in that city -Hence the brokers made use of them very freely as remittances to their New York correspondents however, under the new arrangement, they will be com pelled to forward specie-which specie, they must obtain from the Philadelphia Banks. The result will be to drain our banks to a considerable extent, for the benefit of N York .- Bicknell's Reporter.

Mr. CRESSON, the respectable and indefatigable friend of Colonization, has recently collected about sixteen thousand dollars in the neighborhood of New London, Connecticut, in mid of that cause; the whole having been collected in two weeks.

DEAR FRUIT -Peaches are offered for sale in the Boston Market at from \$2 to 6 per dozen-some extra fine were held at \$2 each.

The Burlington Free Press says, Mr. Clay will be in Vermont, on to morrow evening, and leave on Wednesday for Saratoga, where he will probably arrive on the 8th inst. -N Y Times.

The experiment of an irredeemable currency has been tried in Buenes Ayres, says the New York Journal of Commerce. The result is, that Bank paper in that ca pital is worth at this time about 6 1 4 per cent, on its nomiral value. In other words, a dollar of paper is worth about 6 1-4 cents in specie. All the rest has been sunk and lost. And who has been benefitted by the process? Possibly, individuals may have been, if permitted to pay debts in such trash ; but in such a case others must have been the losers It is the same in effect, as if a law should be passed authorising debtors to cance. their indebtedness by paying part of what they owe, instead of the whole

Boundary Difficulties .- The dispute between Mis souri and lowa Territory is assuming a serious aspect. The officers of the former State have commenced assessing the taxes on those residing on the disputed tract which is said to be large and valuable, and lowa threat ens that the first attempt to collect the toxes shall be met by the arrest and imprisonment of the officers engaged in it. Up to the present time lows and Wiscons sin have exercised jurisdiction over the disputed tract

A locomotive engine was tried at Lowell, (Mass) a days since, which drew a train of cars, sixty three in number, filled with merchandize, weighing three hun dred and thirty three tons, of 2,000 pounds, over an as cent of 10 feet to the mile, at the rate of nine mile

It is stated in the Philadelphia North American, that the U. S. Engineer Department will cause experiments to be made on timber with corrosive sublimate, under the personal direction of Henry Belin, Esq , an engineer of much experience and talent. The operation will take place at Bordertown, N. Jersey. In England, it is said wood can be effectually preserved from dry rot by the process above alluded to

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31 - The schooner Eclipse, which arrived here the day before yesterday, brings a letter and papers addressed to us by our correspondent. We have made some extracts from these papers, amongst others the naswer of the President of the deputies to the President ad interim, sent at the opening of the chamber. We abstain from publishing the message as it appeared in the papers of yesterday. If confidence could be placed in the reports published

in the Mexican journals, it would appear that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in all the States of that republic. General Jose Urrea having abused the elemency of the general government, had been deprived of the rank of Brigadier General, which was preserved to him after the defeat of the Federal party, of which he was the chief.

By a decree of the President, ad interim, all persons who had taken up arms against the authorities, as well as those who had been included in the capitulation or amnesty of the government, could not reside in the city of Mexico, nor in any capital of the department, or any

fortified place of the republic.

The following is the answer given by the Chamber of Deputies to the message of the President, ad interim, at the opening of the second session of the National

In those days which followed our recent and glorious Independence, we devoted ourselves to the first essays of our political liberty, and when it was allowed us we gave ourselves up to sweet delusions and seducing hopes. The solemnity of our legislative assemblies pro ducing like all public or private re unions, expressions of the most vivid enthusiasm, and prophecies of pros These days flowed on like an agreeable episode-to

presents us only with bitter disappointments. Thank God that we know how to turn them to good account But the motives of consolation offer themselves only at a distant future. We can scarcely imperceive them. they are so uncertain and insufficient, when we com pare them with the state of gloom and affliction in which we are new plunged.

War in the exterior has ceased, that is true-the active and intelligent hand of the executive power has stifled in the interior a disastrops revolution, whose roots were large and deep - but let us strike off the other branches of the public administration, and only occupy ourselves this day with that which relates to the minister of fi nance. Can it be argued with us that these crying abuses attach themselves only to the recovery and dis county. Notice having been received a few days since. tribution of revenues, and that they oppose insuperable that the President would pass through this city, on his obstacles to all the efforts of congress. It is a fact true way to the Springs, it was thought right by the greater and incontestible, augmented by the arbitrary measures should | which have been resorted to, and by the loans with which portion of all parties, that the city authorities should which have been resurted to, and by the loans with which make suitable preparation for receiving him with the civilizes due to the Chief Magistrate of the nation — the State have reached the utmost extent! Ancient and the State have reached the utmost extent! Ancient and The Common Council, however, following the example | honorable servants of their country, elevated and respecta set tiem at Hudson, declined making try provision for the functionaries, widows and orphans groun in an almost the furpose, and the people resolved to take the business lamentable manner, and add to their torment that of see their own hands. The necessary arrangements ing themselves surrounded with proud speculators, bril liant with splender and magnificence, who have made

immense and rapid fortunes from the public treasury.

Now, what means are to be adopted to avoid the lavish expenditures, and to remedy these evils? Shall and in carriages. The escort, more than a mile in we augment the imposts, when the people can scarcely support those that exist? This is a hard and dangerous remedy, and one that will not attain the object which i has in view, inasmuch as the abuses will continue, which quest and effective manner, to which the President made absorb and devour the national revenues. This right should not be exercised, those that exist are freely sup In presence of this state of things, Congress approach

ed with trembling the delicate task which exclusively concerns it, or else it would renounce entirely the enter ladies of Scheme ctady and visinity, who are never back- prize, if, on the other hand, it had reason to calculate on the firm, declared and effective co operation of Govern-

It is convinced, that the reception of the revenues will be entrusted solely to faithful and oure bands-that the same fidelity and the same purity shall preside over their employment. It hopes, that in the taxation of salaries, a just impartiality will cut off the discontentment that orijust disproportions would produce.

See the just and rational system, worthy of a virtuous Government and a true Republic, which extends to all the branches of the Administration, which should inspire us with a lively confidence. The insurrections, without ceasing, in the interior, have relaxed the force of laws: accompany it. It is time that the laws should be tes pected, and crimes severely punished. If it is wished that order and peace should continue; that the laws which political feeling will influence individuals in should not govern by the will of particular persons; that withholding the common courtesies of life-even when virtue and ability should be necessary accompaniments. then the efforts and yows of a logislative body and governments will obtain a happy accomplishment; the Whig Major, the doors and shutters of his house were the State will have revenues, and be able to satisfy all all closed and instead of appearing the residence of the public expenses; then the political machine will resume its regular movements, and will give us all those biese Extract from the correspondence of the N O. Bee.

VERA CRCZ. 14th July, 1839. No news in the interior. Santa Ana is expected shortly in his hactenda de manga del claco. Bustamente ver, emis saying, that this littleness was by no means should be on his return to Mexico to take the reins of Two hundred thousand dollars of the second instal-

ment are on the way from Mexico to Vera Cruz Mexicans give this the greatest punctuality. This money will arrive only a few days after being due. Commercial affairs have a good appearance. There has not been as yet any arrivals from Europe, and the want of goods is immense. Gen. Urrea is to go to Europe

I salute you cordially, LATER FROM TAMPICO. - The arrival of the schooner

Lone, yesterday, puts us in possession of dates from Tampico to the 16th ultimo, but containing no political news of much consequence. As we stated in a number, Bustamente had left for the capital, and Gen Arista was left in charge of all the forces. The Lone brought \$194,637 in specie -N. O. Bulletin, Aug 1.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

New Oricass, July 30 -The steam packet Columbia arrived at South West Pass evening of 25th inst. at about 9 o'clock, but could not run into the river in consequence of there being no light in the light house at that place. Reports the Texian armed schooner San Jacinto off the bar, and schooners Louisiana and Harriet inside South West Pass, bound up, all from Texas. By her we have received papers from Houston up to the 24th instant, from which we extract the following items:

The Honorable John Birdsall, of New York, and formerly a member of the Senate of that State, died on the 22d instant. Since his residence in Texas he has filled the office of Attorney General and Chief Justice of the Republic, but had lately resumed his practice at the Bar.

The policy for calling a convention of the people in 1840, with a view of making some important alterations soon be set at liberty; provided no disturbance occurs on | in the Constitution, is beginning to be discussed with considerable interest throughout the Republic.

The account of the battle between the Texas troops and the Cherokee Indians, and the death of the Chief Bowles is confirmed. The Columbia brings 83 passengers.

Texas -Among the passengers for Texas who left ew Orleans on the 20th July, in the steam packet Co lumbia, were General Foote and family, of Mississippi Mr George Poindexter and family, of the same State a son of General Hamilton, of S. C. and Mr. Lumsden one of the proprietors of the Picayune. The first of these gentlemen contemplates making a permanent re sidence of Texas .- N. Y Post.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. TRAYED from the residence of the subscriber, or

the 24th instant, two bright-colored pay MULES, remarkable for their exact likeness and beauy, and can scarcely be distinguished from each other— Great jumpers, and when last seen were in the neigh borhood of Mr. Nicholas Edmunds's Store, in Bruns wick county, making their way, no doubt, to Kentucky from whence they came. There is no mark of gent Mr Clay arrived in that city on the morning of the 31st July, and took lodgings at the Exchange Coffee House. The Burkington Free Press and Mr Clay arrived in the Exchange Coffee House. any person who will take them up, and address me im-mediately at Hicks' Ford Post Office, Greensville coun ty. Va. JOHN GOODRUM, SR.

the subscriber, as trustee, for purposes therein mentioned, by Thomas J. Goodman, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, according to the terms of said Deed, on the 4th Monday in September next, at Cumberland Court-house, that being Court day, a Tract of Landcontaining 2861-2 acres, lying in the county of Cumberland, upon the Appointant viver, 2 miles below the Stony Point Mills, upon which land is a good Dwelling-house and other improved. Mills; upon which land is a good Dwelling-house and other improve ments, convenient for a small family. The land is fertile—a larg portion of which is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat as tobacco, and a considerable portion hottom land. Those who wish to purchase a handsome little farm, are invited to view the premises ch will be shown them by Janes Goodman, living upon the san The title is believed to be good, but the subscriber, acting as true tee, will convey only as such.

SAM. HOBSON, Trustee. Aug 13 One Hundred and Thirty PIANOS.

THE subscriber has sold upwards of One Hundred and Thirt Pianos within a short space of time, and not one single instru-ment has proven defective. No better evidence of their superiorit could be desired, than that so large a number should have borne to I am perfectly willing to take all responsibility upon myself of

as percently withing at take all responsibility upon myeri of selecting such instruments as may be wanted by those who cancel make it convenient to visit Petersburg for the purpose. I have no rear failed yet in the selection of superior instruments, and I have no fears of ever doing so. If such a thing were to happen, the purchaser should not suffer in the least, as I would not allow a defect two planes to be kent by any one.

E. P. NASH. chaser snound not reach the same one.

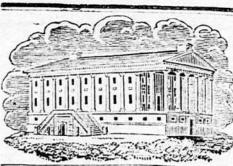
E. P. NASH,
ive pluno to be kept by any one.

Book and Piano-seller, Petersburg, Va.
26-611 August 6

JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO., successors to M. THRIFT & CO., Petersburg, Virginia, having purchased out the Book an Stationary Establishment of M. Thrift & Co. of this place, in tend conducting the haviness under the firm and s yle above named at the old stand on Sycamore, fronting Bullingbrook street. The design making such additions to the stock as will enable them to consecute the business on a more extensive scale than has hereto prosecute the business on a more extensive scale than has heret fore been attempted in Petersburg.

JAS. WOODHOUSE, JAS. WOODHOUSE EDWARD P. NASH.

Petersburg, Va., August 6 E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg, contin s his business at the old stand, just above Mr. Sw. Booksters.



Richmond, Tuesday, August 13.

FIRE OF THE FLINT The contest in Tennessee has drawn forth the following striking production. We hall it not only as an harbinger of the return of the friends of Judge White to the R-pub. lican columns, but as an evidence of the wholesome dition of the public sentiment. When we see that State Rights - a strict Construction of the Constitution, have become a rallying word on the banks of the Wessen, waters, who can despair of the Republic? It is the flag, under which we have continued to fight for 35 years -Well do we remember how we fought it, without an all; scarcely out of Virginia But Madison's Report has always been the beacon of her Republican party-and how nobly has she struggled on, until her creed has become the catholic doctrine of the Democracy of the land! How ardently we contended with the old Charles. on Papers upon this very ground-how often we but, tled with the champion of the National Intelligencer, upon the constitutionality of Internal Improvements, the National Bank, and the decisions of the Supreme Co. &c . it is unnecessary for us to repeat Madison's Report was scarcely then read, much less had it become the general text book We republished three editions of it; bu their circulation was generally confined to the land which gave it birth John Randolph once pronounced it to be his publical Bible; but it was a long time before it obtained that influence, to which it was every way Mr Clay was in the habit of riduculing the doctrines of State Rights - as so many Virginia notions It was he as well as others whom we had in our eye, when in 1820 we wrote the Preface to John Taylor, Construction Construed." In that Preface we gave a faithful picture of the Times, when we said: "But, we have been almost deaf to the voice of wis

dom. We have nearly forgotten the principles of our fathers. In repeated instances, we have suffered the Constitution to be trodden under fort. We have been lately rushing rapidly towards the gulph of consolo We have even seen the purest triumphs of the Republican party in 1800-1, (when an Alien and Sedi tion Law were shivered into atoms by an indignant people.) almost forgotten. We have seen a decision promulgated from the Federal bench, which is calculated to sweep down the dearest rights of the States The infatuation of the day has been carried so far, that we have just seen an attempt made, and bolstered up by the deliberate opinion of five eminent counsellors, to hun ble the powers of the State Governments at the feet of the District of Columbia! The period is, indeed, by no means an agreeable on

It borrows new gloom from the apathy which seems to reign over so many of our sister States. The rery subset State Rights is searcely ever heard among them; and by many of their eminent politicians, it is only heard to be muched at. But a good citizen will never desputed the Republic. Among these good citizens, is John Tay lor, of Caroline. Penetrated by the conviction, that the Constitution is in danger; that the balance has seriously inclined towards the side of consultdation, he comes to: ward to commune with his countrymen, and to state to them frankly his impressions and his fears. To revive those doctrines, and contribute our humble

efforts to their general circulation, has been one of togreat objects of our political labors. They constituted the great Shibboleth of Faith, to which we have always bowed It was these great principles which have un formly determined our preference for the Presidential candidate whom we supported-when the choice was a be made out of the citizens of the other States. We say ported Crawford, because he came nearer to that stand ard, than any other man who had the slightest chan-of success. We waited to see what course John ( of success. Adams' administration would take on this vital sub with an honest determination to judge the tree by fruit - But his first, skylight Message, under the eye and advisement of Mr. Clay, left no atternative to the Vi-ginia State Rights School-and from that moment, we had to declare an exterminating war against him. We supported General Jackson, principally because we we satisfied from a document which we saw, although was not written to be shown, that he concurred with a the strong State Rights' objections, which we had taken to Mr. Adams's Message. Thanks to Gen. J., he has done more than we can well express for the propagation of the State Rights' doctrines Errors he may have het, but let us do him the justice to say, that he has done more to put down the Monster Bank, to arrest the wild system of Internal Improvements, to make the State Rights' doctrines of '98 popular, than any other living It is because upon these subjects, we were said field that Mr. Van Buren would follow in his tootsteps, that we were for him against any of the Wing Coalition-And it is principally upon hese grounds that we declare war against Mr. Clay, the Lautudinarian Constructionist, the Champion of a Fitty Million Back, the great father of the National Tariff, the warm advocate of National Improvements, the latest combit principles, and upon this issue, we repeat that we w sink or swim again with Martin Van Buren-Upon these grounds, we have said that Virginia will never go lor Mr Clay, and abandon the great cause, which i indebted to her than to any other State; and which our stitutes her own greatest glory. We dedicate ourselves to the great Republican Democratic State Rights' cause and therefore we will oppose Mr. Clay to the end of the

We rejoice to read in the following proceedings of the citizens of the Western District of Tenner see the great influence of those principles-We rejuce to see the triends of Judge White in Tennessee come, forward, and doing homage to the cause. We rejuto see them re-asserting those principles, whilst Judge White is striking their five, and sacrificing his opinions at the feet of Henry Clay. Few circumstances have lately given us more satisfaction—and we that our readers will excuse us for the remarks, which they have called forth from our pen. We beg them to read the following-and we are sure, that the Republic cans of Virginia will not only excuse our feelings, but participate in our congratulations :

(From the Nashville Union, of August 1) A GREAT MOVEMENT AMONG THE OLD FRIENDS OF WHITE.

"The old friends of Judge White will not follow him over to Clay. They have too much pride to act like sheel in the pasture. They are following the example of Judge White's friends in North Carolina, and preparing to go Mr Van Buren their hearty support. Already are the aroused upon the subject in the Western District old friends of White have held a large meeting at Jason, the official proceedings of which, as printed by solve in the District Telegraph, were as follows :

(From the Western District Telegraph ) "In pursuance of notice previously given, the citizen of Madison County who voted for the Hos. Hugh! White at the last Presidential election, met in this plan on Saturday last, the 20th inst, when Capt. Allison wit appointed Chairman, and John H. Rawlings and Edeick M'Iver, Esgre, were appointed Secretaries 19 object of the meeting was then stated by the Chairman and upon motion, the following gentlemen, Hon. Ada Hunteman, Burwell Butler, Esq., Maj Charles Sever and Col David A. Street, were appointed a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of feelings and opinions of the meeting. After retiring a short time they returned, and Mr. Hontsman presented the following, to wit: "Whereas. It is distinctly known that, at the last Pre-

sidential Election, a large number of the citizens of county who had always professed those great Democra principles which were adopted in that memorable still gle in 1798, when the Federalists were driven from p r, concluded to support the Hon. H. L. White for high and distinguished office, upon the ground that professed the principles set forth in Mr Madison's brated Resolutions adopted by the Virginia Legislati -Many of us had known Judge White long, and known him intimately. We knew that he had, f long course of years, acted upon those Democratic Pl ciples which constitute our political creed. that as early as 1817, when he was a member of Tennessee Legislature, he mainly contributed to t passage of a law assessing a tax of fifty thousand dol at per annum, upon the Branch Bank of the U. S. if one should be located in Tennessee. We further know that, as a Senator in Congress, he exerted the m uncompromising opposition to the recharter of st Bank, upon constitutional grounds, as well as the of expediency ;-that he supported General Jacks in his opposition to it in every way been uniformly opposed to a Protecting Tariff, and the voted against the Tariff of 1828, because it gave. Northern Manufacturers bounties out of the pockets the Southern Planter. We knew he had voted to red the Tariff upon Salt, and other articles not embraced the compromise, as late as the session of 1535-6 always voted against those extravagant appropriate by the General Government to make Internal Improments in the States-He voted at all times and upon occasions to protect the occupant settler in his right We knew that he voted against the da perous doctrine of Abolition in every form and shape which it was presented to him. We knew that he vote for Mr. Calhoun's Bill to prohibit the Abolitonists for using the U. S. Mail in sending their incendary deca ments into the Slaveholding States. We knew he was always in favor of a struct construction of the Constitution of the U. S; that he was an unfinching opponent of the latitudinarian construction given it de ing the administration of John Q. Adams and Heart

"In supporting the man who had so long and so up formly (both by his talents and his votes) advocated itprecious principles which have always been so dear us, we considered that we were carrying out the doctrin of the Republican church, in its utmost purity; and that we were in no wise departing from the great fundamental